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AMAZON TREATY MEMBER COUNTRIES ISSUE 'CHARTER OF BELEM'

PY280302 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 25 Oct 80 p 6

[Text of the 'Charter of Belem' issued at conclusion of meeting of foreign ministers of Amazon Treaty member countries on 24 October in Belem, Para State, Brazil]

[Text] The foreign ministers of Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela, who gathered in Belem on 23 and 24 October 1980 to hold the first conference of foreign ministers of signatory countries of the Amazon Treaty, in compliance with its Article XX, Paragraph 2, wishing to set in motion as soon as possible the mechanism of Amazon cooperation instituted by the treaty and deciding to promote and facilitate the social and economic development of their Amazon territories to ensure an effective integration of their respective economies;

Convinced that, in addition to the areas of its specific application, the Amazon Cooperation Treaty represents a new scope in the process of Latin American integration and reaffirms the irreplaceable need for cooperation among developing countries; aware that the development of the Amazon region and the preservation of its environment cannot be considered separately and that they are the exclusive responsibility of the Amazon countries without any other restriction than those established in Article IV of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty, and that their responsibility should be harmonized with other forms of international cooperation;

Declare:

1. The objective of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty is to create, through the joint efforts of Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guyana, Peru, Suriname and Venezuela, within the permanent mechanism instituted by the treaty, forms of cooperation and exchanges of information for the purpose of accelerating the economic and social development of the respective Amazon territories, preserving the natural resources of those territories, and reinforcing actions stipulated in the respective national plans.

II. The cooperation will be directed at raising the standards of living of the signatory countries of the treaty and will give priority attention to the interests and needs of populations in the Amazon region with the aim of attaining full integration of such populations into the national development processes, preserving their cultural and social values.

III. The native population constitutes the essential element in the Amazon region, as well as the knowledge and customs which serve as the basis of the local culture and economy, therefore deserving special attention in current and future plans for the Amazon territories of each country.

IV. The use and exploitation of the natural resources of each nation's Amazon territories constitute the sovereign and exclusive right of each signatory state of the Amazon Cooperation Treaty, without any other restrictions than those stipulated in Article I. The process of Amazon cooperation tries to ensure the full exercise of those rights, the use of those assets and the guarantee for the development of the Amazon territories of each country.

V. The development of the economic potential of the Amazon territories of each country and the preservation of environments constitute an integral and indivisible objective. The compatibility of that overall objective will be assured by each country through plans contemplating the characteristics of those territories by selecting areas favorable for economic utilization, as is already being done in successful experiments in various areas of the region.

VI. To that effect, the Amazon countries, guided by their direct and legitimate interest in effectively protecting the region's extraordinary wealth and its fauna and flora, will promote--as is already being done--the creation of national parks and other conservation areas in accordance with conclusions from scientific studies on ecological systems. [paragraph continues]

With that aim, and after a period for study and consideration, it is expected that Guyana and Suriname will join the intergovernmental technical committee for protection and defense of Amazon fauna and flora which was created in 1975 by Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela.

VII. Vigorous support will be given to the efforts of each signatory country to eliminate the illegal trade in live specimens and the hides of species threatened by extinction and to obtain the effective cooperation in those efforts of industrialized countries that are the main markets of such animals and hides.

VIII. In addition to striving for the conservation of the fauna and flora, it is desirable to promote the rational use of the tropical forest as an important factor of the regional system. The cooperation among the Amazon countries will encourage the carrying out of joint research, exchanges of information and training of technicians to attain that objective. The use and exploitation of the Amazon's natural resources are the sovereign and exclusive right of each state with territories in the region and, therefore, any initiative tending to create doubts about the sovereignty of the Amazon states in matters related to the utilization and conservation of their forest resources is unacceptable.

IX. The treaty will give high priority to cooperation in the field of research in areas of science and technology applicable to tropical conditions. The exchange of information with similar African and Asian areas will be promoted. The fact that this field offers ideal opportunities for developing countries to prove their capacity to free themselves from cultural and technological dependency on industrialized centers will be stressed, establishing standards and guidelines to be observed in conducting research along the lines of particular values and needs. Scientific research will provide sure guidance for economic and social development and environmental preservation, still submitting research activities to permanent evaluation aimed at reviewing and improving methods and techniques. To this end, the Amazon Cooperation Council will be charged with preparing and coordinating a broad program of joint scientific and technological research which will be distributed among the main scientific research institutes of Amazon countries according to sectors to be defined by the special commissions created at this meeting.

X. The Amazon Cooperation Council will be charged with preparing a program of cooperation for the development of each country's Amazon territory and disseminating among signatory countries national experiences and methods in areas of planning, financing and implementation of projects. The same council will also be entrusted with studying the creation of a preinvestment fund to underwrite the preparation of projects of common interest. The council will also examine suggestions regarding this point which could be presented by the various governments. For this purpose, the cooperation of internatioal organizations such as the IDB [Inter-American Development Bank], The World Bank, the PNUD [UN development projects] and the SELA [Latin American Economic System] will be sought.

XI. The Amazon River system could in the future, as it has in the past, represent a more effective role comparable to that of the river and canal system of other continents as a link between the Amazon countries. To this end, the Amazon Cooperation Council will undertake a systematic and complete study of the potential of those rivers, of their very close interaction with the other components of the Amazon geographical complex, and of the need for port installations, demarcation and the correction of courses. This study will take into consideration not only the physical characteristics of navigability, but also the aspects regarding economic viability such as current and future traffic needs, the projection of bulk cargoes compatible with the pecularities of river transport, and the possibility of other types of hydrographic development. This study will give special attention to the development of existing facilities and to the problems and obstacles of river communications between certain areas and the Atlantic.

XII. The Amazon region contains considerable natural resources, both renewable and nonrenewable, which can be used for its harmonious development. Its numerous rivers are also energy source in addition to providing natural channels for transport, communication and contact among the countries of the region. In this respect, and in accordance with Article V of the treaty, the member states recommend that the Amazon Cooperation Council carry out studies regarding the Amazon region's hydrographic resources.

XIII. The Amazon Cooperation Council must promote the coordination of the respective national plans for implementing an adequate physical transportation and telecommunications infrastructure that will permit the interconnection of the Amazon countries and their capitals in accordance with the terms of Article X of the treaty. This planning, which will be implemented through consultations by the technical sectors of the member governments, will take into account the immense distances pertaining to the Amazon region, the renewable technological possibilities concerning river, land and air transportation and the experience of some countries with a view to giving the area an efficient transportation and telecommunications network.

XIV. In order to promote an improved knowledge and awareness of the need for cooperation among the peoples of the Amazon countries, the Amazon Cooperation Council will prepare proposals directed toward stimulating the tourist flow among them in accordance with the terms of Article XIII.

XV. The complete knowledge of the reality of each of the Amazon territories and of their differences and characteristics for the rational use of their natural resources and of agroindustrial, livestock and hydroelectric development will be made easier as the Amazon countries obtain levels of scientific and technological advance that will reaffirm their solvency and autonomy. With this objective in mind, and for a better perception of Amazon reality, the universities of the member countries will be encouraged to establish Amazon centers or courses such as already exist in some, and to promote and intensify the contacts among those study centers, professors, researchers and artists, the exchange of scholarships and the dis emination of publications referring to the Amazon.

XVI. In view of the scope of the Amazon challenge and of the facilities that are in reach of the region's countries, it is understood that the programs that are to be outlined will be done with ample scope and within a true timetable for the present and the future, starting with proposals that will be positive within a realistic and feasible scope.

XVII. Persuaded that the ideas and principles contained in this declaration can offer inspiration and guidance for the Amazon cooperation process which now begins in a coordinated manner, the foreign ministers meeting in Belem reaffirm their faith and confidence in the destiny of the Amazon region as a basis for the construction of prosperous and developed societies and as a factor for closing ties not only among the region's countries, but also in the service of the unity and integration of Latin America.

SCHOOL OF AMERICAS ISSUE BROUGHT UP AT OAS MEETING

PA290313 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] During a meeting of the political council of the OAS in Washington today, the representatives of Nicaragua and El Salvador exchanged severe accusations regarding the situation in their respective countries.

Nicaraguan Ambassador Casimiro Sotelo described the Salvadoran Armed Forces as an army of repression and his Salvadoran counterpart, Ernesto Arrieta, charged the Nicaraguan leaders with fearing a popular election.

The Nicaraguan ambassador started the argument by bringing up the matter of the training of Salvadoran officers at U.S. military institutions which are still operating in the zone adjacent to the Panama Canal, in other words, the School of the Americas at Fort Gulick. Sotelo said that Nicaragua views this training with concern, since another army which had also received U.S. military training went to the extreme of practicing genocide against a defenseless people. This was an apparent reference to the actions of the Somozist National Guard.

The Nicaraguan representative to the OAS political council said in Washington today that his government's concern is shared by other countries. He specifically noted the statement made by Panamanian President Aristides Royo against the U.S. military installations in the canal strip which still exist for a purpose that the Nicaraguan diplomat described as training an army destined for repression. He then reiterated the solidarity of the Nicaraguan people and government with the Salvadoran people in their struggle for liberation.

ROYO SPEAKS AT OPENING OF SUGAR EXPORTERS MEETING

PA281519 Panama City STAR AND HERALD in English 28 Oct 80 pp A-1, A-6

[Text] Latin America still has to defend itself against "those who buy our raw material at their own prices and sell us their products at higher prices," President Aristides Royo said yesterday at the opening session of a meeting of the Latin American and Caribbean Sugar Exporting Group (GEPLACEA).

"This situation must come to an end: A formula must be sought...to organize the defense of the prices of our coffee, our cocoa, our sugar, seeking prices that are truly just," Royo added.

The meetings of GEPLACEA are being held at Atlapa Convention Center and will be held daily until Friday. Nominated by the Argentine delegation to the meeting, Darien Ayala, director general of the local La Victoria Sugar Corporation, was chosen to preside [over] the meeting--the 13th to be held by the sugar producers group.

Hugo d'Almeida, outgoing president of GEPLACEA, delivered a message of "faith and hope from the government and people of Brazil to their Latin American and Caribbean brothers."

D'Almeida urged the delegates to give more thought to alcohol production in order to be less dependent on oil imports, and to expand the labor market to the rural areas of their country.

He said Brazil is mounting the biggest agro-industrial sugar cane production and will soon have the biggest fleet of alcohol consuming vehicles, without disregarding the production of sugar for home consumption and to comply with its international obligations.

FORMOSA GOVERNOR COMMENTS ON PILCOMAYO RIVER PROBLEM

PY290300 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1455 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 27 Oct (NA)--Formosa Governor Gen Juan Carlos Colombo said today that some reports on difficulties with Paraguay over the utilization of the Pilcomayo River must be brought "up to date."

The provincial governor thus alluded to rumors that the Paraguayan Government might present a protest note on the alleged diversion of the Pilcomayo River in connection with a project for filling the El Porteno stream to use the waters for irrigating land.

General Colombo was contacted over the phone by the anchorman of a Radio Belgrano program and, on that occasion, the governor said that there has been complete agreement with Paraguayan authorities in the last few days.

The governor said: "I, accompanied by other Argentine authorities, have personally flown by helicopter over the entire course of the Pilcomayo River to oversee work made along the banks of that river. On that occasion, talks were conducted with Paraguayan authorities about the work underway at the sites where the helicopter landed."

The governor said that there are always problems between neighboring countries but that in the case with Paraguay, solutions are found easily "because the relations between the two countries are excellent."

Regarding border transit between the two countries, Governor Colombo said that Paraguayan authorities turned over to Argentine authorities another 16 persons at the site of Loyola Bridge on 18 October and that since then the situation has been normalizing. He added that "in a few more days, that situation will be completely normal" and then said that the persons who recently were expelled from Paraguay have been sent to their places of origin by Formosa authorities.

OFFICIAL NOTES DATES FOR NUCLEAR PLANTS OPERATION

PY251234 Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 21 Oct 80 p 8

[Excerpts] Vice Adm Carlos Castro Madero, chairman of the National Atomic Energy Commission [CNEA], estimates that in the year 2000, the CNEA will be ready to put into operation "600mw nuclear plants, one each 12 or 18 months." He asserted that the Argentine nuclear plan implemented last year "is on schedule--that is, the next four natural uranium nuclear plants with heavy water moderators will be put into operation in 1987, 1991, 1994-1995 and 1997."

In a lecture last night at the Argentine Scientific Society, the CNEA chairman said that "since the beginning of its operation, the Atocha 1 nuclear plant has given a highly satisfactory performance, thus, becoming one of the most effective nuclear plants in the world, taking into account the percentage of actual generated energy as compared to the maximum possible energy that can be generated."

Castro Madero asserted that the Arroyito heavy water production plant, which "will begin operating by the end of 1983, will supply the necessary water for the four future nuclear plants."

Concerning international cooperation, Castro Madero noted that Argentina is the first developing country to develop a significant program for the transfer of technology to another country.

He explained that through an agreement signed with Peru, the CNEA installed a zero power experimental reactor for training and teaching at the Peruvian Nuclear Energy Institute in 1979. The CNEA is currently building the Huarangal atomic center, which includes a reactor for research, training and production of 10 negative [as published] radioisotopes plus laboratories and additional installations. Castro Madero also said that there is close cooperation with Bolivia where the CNEA installed a noncritical reactor and provided assistance for the installation of the Viacha atomic center.

ARMY COMMANDER IN CHIEF ADDRESSES RESERVISTS

PY282242 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 Oct 80

[By TELAM special correspondent]

[Excerpt] Mercedes, Buenos Aires, 27 Oct (TELAM)--Every citizen must be spiritually prepared--in case the trumpet of the fatherland calls--to take his place to defend the honor of the nation. Army Commander in Chief Gen Leopoldo Galtieri stressed this today when addressing reservists of the 101st Armored Infantry Regiment in Colonia Oliveri--a town located 12 km south of this city.

General Galtieri attended the maneuvers and exercises of the 101st and 6th Infantry Regiments of Mercedes, which included officers, noncommissioned officers and enlisted men in the reserve, called up by the army, to whom the commander in chief addressed a special lecture.

General Galtieri said that the army, comprised of the Argentine people of which we are a part, must be ready to defend the honor of the fatherland and its legitimate interests. He added: I am interrupting my duties briefly to visit, to check preparations and to talk with personnel on the vital task which is being undertaken by the army and the nation.

General Galtieri said: I have the high honor of being here today. I know very well that when I give a mobilization order, it will cause many personal inconveniences. He then stressed: No nuisance or personal inconvenience must be above the interests of the country. The Argentine community is above personal or sectorial interests.

He added that he had no doubts about the pressing need to carry out the exercises and to order partial mobilization since I know very well about your determination to follow the orders.

General Galtieri then stressed that many of the activated reservists had experienced as Argentine citizens, under the white and blue flag, the probability of a conflict in 1978 and that they had experienced it as civilians and as soldiers. He added: I also know how patriotism vibrates in each of my men and in each Argentine citizen.

BRIEFS

MILITARY OFFICIAL BACK FROM CHINA--Gen Jose Antonio Vaquero, chairman of the army joint chief of staff, returned yesterday to Argentina after a 2-week trip to China. Upon his arrival at the Ezieza International Airport, he said that he would first brief the army commander and then inform the public about the results of his trip. [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1030 GMT 28 Oct 80 PY]

NEW POLISH AMBASSADOR--The new Polish Ambassador to Argentina Czeslaw Limont presented his credentials this morning to President Rafael Videla. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1630 GMT 14 Oct 80 PY]

TRAFFIC SERVICE IMPOSES CONTROL ON INTERNAL TRAVEL

PY281620 La Paz Radio Illimani Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] The national traffic service, cooperating in the efforts being made by the national reconstruction government and the armed forces to bring peace and tranquillity to Bolivian homes, announces the following rules to the public and to bus drivers in interprovincial, interdepartmental and international services:

1. All passenger and freight vehicles, such as buses, (?trucks), vans, pickups, automobiles, motorcycles, etc, which make interdepartmental, interprovincial and international trips should (?obtain) a passenger list from the prefecture. The list (?should contain) the following personal data: full name, permanent address, number of identity (?document), sex, age, place of departure and destination.

2. A sufficient number of passenger lists should be made out so one copy can be retained at the place of departure and others at the intermediate checkpoints and at the end of the trip. A copy should also be left at the checkpoint at the point of destination.

AUTHORITIES DENOUNCE SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

PY281748 Paris AFP in Spanish 1607 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] La Paz, 28 Oct (AFP)--Official sources here today denounced the activities of a terrorist cell in Santa Cruz, the dissemination of subversive propaganda in Cochabamba and attempts to block the current government framework in La Paz.

The commander of the army 7th Division based in Cochabamba (located in the center of the country), Col Carlos Turdera Villa, has indicated that during the past few days, it has been noted that pamphlets of the Democratic and Popular Unity, the political party that won the 29 June presidential elections, are being disseminated. Turdera recalled that Cochabamba is a military zone and that for this reason, he will not tolerate the activities of groups that oppose the regime headed by Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

At the same time, the prefect of Santa Cruz (1,000 km east of here), Oscar Roman Vaca, has said that a terrorist cell which includes militants of the Socialist Party-1 (PS-1) and of the Bolivian Workers Revolutionary Party (PRTB) is planning operations in that district. He explained that these subversive groups are hiding under the cover of a so-called popular culture theater directed by Jose Luis Rivera Zegada and a militant Tupamaro of Uruguayan origin whose name was not revealed.

The PS-1 was founded by Marcelo Quiroga Santacruz, a former minister and national deputy, who died 17 June, the day a military revolt overthrew the regime headed by Mrs Lidia Gueiler Tejada.

Labor Minister Gen Augusto Calderon has indicated that leftist groups have infiltrated labor sectors to obstruct the current process of national reconstruction. He indicated that those groups have not hesitated to launch threats against the labor union coordinators [relacionadores laborales] who are charged with channeling the workers' demands to the government and business sectors.

In view of this situation, the government seems to have intensified its measures to control the population when it ordered that all carriers must draft a list of their passengers before traveling from one district to another. According to the explanation given by the authorities, the list must be presented on departure; another copy must be presented at an intermediate point on the trip, and a third copy must be handed in on arrival.

FOREIGN MINISTRY MENTIONS POSSIBLE MUSKIE VISIT

PY290045 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 28 Oct p 6

[Text] Itamaraty said yesterday that the U.S. State Department spokesman may have made a "mistake" if he really stated that Brazil is the only country with a nonelected government to be visited by Secretary of State Edmund Muskie in the first half of November. Muskie will also visit Mexico, Venezuela and Peru.

Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas said that Brazil is a "sovereign and independent" country and he only talks "about foreign policy questions, not internal politics." Pericas said that the talk between Secretary of State Muskie and Minister Saraiva Guerreiro at the United Nations last month was useful and that he also expected that the talks in Brasilia will be "useful and intersting." Pericas explained that Muskie has not been invited, but that he has expressed "intentions to visit Brazil."

Cooperation on energy matters will be one of the main topics during the meeting between Muskie and Saraiva Guerreiro but they will also discuss the international and regional situation, trade problems including protectionism, overall bilateral relations and prospects for expanding them.

WEAPONS SALE TO SOUTH AFRICA DENIED; PARAGUAY ACCUSED

PY282223 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 28 Oct 80 p 13

[Excerpts] Brasilia--Itamaraty has strongly reacted to reports that German armaments have passed through Brazilian territory for South Africa. Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas denied that the Brazilian Government may be involved but admitted that the operation could have been carried out by the Paraguayan Government through the use of its free port in Paranagua.

According to the denunciation made by the British television program "World in Action" [given in English], these armaments--155-mm CG-45 cannons--have served to help South Africa to launch its first nuclear weapons which went off at 8 km above the south Atlantic. Pericas categorically stated that Brazil does not sell weapons to South Africa.

He stated: "There is a resolution by the UN Security Council which forbids exports of armaments to South Africa but it was a Brazilian policy even before this resolution not to sell or pass [repassar] weapons to that country. This policy will continue in effect."

Pericas, admitted, however, that these armaments could actually have been passing through Brazilian territory without the knowledge of the government or of the officials. "We have no way of knowing whether this act has taken place but everything leads to the belief that it must have taken place through the free port which Paraguay owns in Paranagua," the spokesman added.

SHIPS INVOLVED IN UNITAS EXERCISE ARRIVE IN SALVADOR

PY281926 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1530 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Rio de Janeiro, 28 Oct (TELAM)--The 12 Brazilian and U.S. ships, participating in the 21st Unitas operation, have arrived at the port of Salvador [Bahia State] under the command of U.S. Rear Adm Peter Cullins and Brazilian Rear Adm Walter Farias.

The Brazilian force consists of an aircraft carrier, four destroyers, two submarines and a tanker. The U.S. fleet is made up of a missile-launching frigate, a nuclear submarine and two destroyers.

NAVY COMMANDER PLAYS DOWN ARGENTINE NAVAL MANEUVERS

PY282106 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Adm Jose Toribio Merino Castro minimized the war games Argentina is carrying out in the southern area. The navy commander in chief and member of the government junta stated that each country has the right to do as it pleases and when it pleases as long as it is within national territory and does not trespass the sovereign border of another state or by any means cause incidents in the neighboring state. Merino explained that what Argentina is doing in the southern area is normal, and added that we also do the same in certain parts of the country. It all depends on the funds we have available and the possibilities of financing large-scale maneuvers.

Admiral Merino pointed out that in view of the expenses it is incurring, Argentina seems to be in a better economic position than us. Merino revealed that we have not been able to do the same and are perfectly aware that the first thing a country needs is to improve its economy. I believe that by doing so we will grant the Chileans what they deserve for their efforts and sacrifice during these past 7 years. The navy commander stated that we maintain our military and naval readiness by field and ocean training to defend the nation. Adm Jose Toribio Merino Castro then said that the rule "if you desire peace, prepare for war" is still valid.

MIR LEADER DISCLOSES GROUP'S ACTIVITIES, TIES WITH OTHERS

PY281948 Santiago Chile EL MERCURIO in Spanish 8 Oct 80 pp 1A, 14A

[Excerpts] The self-styled "Popular Resistance" extremist groups, which during the past 40 days perpetrated several terrorist actions, have been using six types of uniform--including camouflaged ones which are very similar to those used by the armed forces. This information was disclosed after the detention of Fermin Montes Garcia, a leader of the banned Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR]. Montes Garcia, 33, is a social work student at the University of Chile.

Montes Garcia--who was the most wanted individual by police and security services because of his involvement in the holdup of a van of the Bank of Concepcion while it was parked in front of the "Agas" supermarket in November last year, when Carabinero Corporal Bruno Burdiles was shot to death--was detained by members of the assault investigative brigade and then handed over to security services.

The detention of Montes Garcia, whose political nickname is "Fermin," has disclosed details of the activities of extremist groups, especially those in which the Levinao brothers and Maria Isabel Ortega had participated. Maria Isabel Ortega reportedly left the country a few months ago after her involvement in three bank holdups was confirmed.

Although Montes' record indicates that he has specialized in the planning of armed incidents, it has been reported that he also participated in some of them as in the case of the "Agas" supermarket holdup. Montes Garcia is also reportedly linked to Maria Isabel Ortega, who was accused of killing Corporal Burdiles in the "Agas" supermarket holdup. Fermin Montes is currently detained in security headquarters. It seems that investigations carried out by security forces led to the disclosure of a number of details of recent activities of the "Popular Resistance," such as incendiary bomb attacks on commercial stores and supermarkets.

PRESIDENT SUSPENDS ACTIVITIES DUE TO INFLUENZA

PY281756 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Excerpt] The presidential press secretariat has reported in a brief communique that President Pinochet suspended his activities at government house today because he has influenza.

FARC RELEASES U.S. BUSINESSMAN AFTER FAMILY PAYS RANSOM

PA282231 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2156 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Medellin, 28 Oct (EFE)--The communist guerrillas from the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia today released U.S. business executive Ira Chase Hubbard Jr. Somewhere in the northwestern part of the country, Colombian Army 4th Brigade sources reported in Medellin. Hubbard was kidnapped on 17 August in a banana zone in Uraba, 229 km from Medellin, and his kidnappers had asked for $5 million to release him. Hubbard appeared this morning safe and sound in the region of Chigorodo-Apartado, Antioquia Department, the military source indicated. Hubbard's family paid $2 million to have him released.

UNIONS BEGIN MEETINGS TO FORM SINGLE LABOR CENTRAL

PA281825 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Bogota--The leaders of the four big labor unions into which the country's labor sector is divided, have begun consultations aimed at achieving the organization of a single labor central to represent popular opinion. The presidents of the Confederation of Workers of Colombia, Colombia Workers Union, General Labor Confederation and the Colombian Workers Trade Union Confederation met a few hours ago to analyze the Colombian workers' situation. After the meeting they issued a communique reiterating that they will not attend the national salary council if at its first meeting, slated for 1 November, the government does not agree to revise wages. At the assembly, they also agreed on the plan that is to be carried out during the week of national protest, which begins on 1 November, to reject the high cost of living.

POLICE 'DEATH SQUAD" ACTIVITY REPORTED IN MEDELLIN

PA281837 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1736 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Medellin, Colombia, 27 Oct (EFE)--The criminal courts of Medellin today reported the existence in this city of a "death squad" dedicated to the elimination of persons with police records. According to tribunal magistrates and federal judges in Medellin, the death penalty without trial, prohibited according to the constitution, is being applied here, in spite of the fact that the authorities deny the reports. [The judges] explained that the bodies of almost 60 men, hands tied and one shot fired in the head, have been found this year in the city and its suburbs. Only two youths have escaped from the "squad." One of them told his relatives that "policemen on motorcycles had shot at him" without provocations, but he escaped with his life. The judges and magistrates of Medellin added that Pereira, another Colombian city, had a "death squad" several years ago which eliminated criminals in similar fashion, just as it exists in Brazil, where the "squad" is apparently composed of former members of the armed forces. However, Gen Pablo Rosas Guarin, commander of the national police, has denied the reports of the judges.

FARC 'ARSENAL' UNCOVERED IN MOUNTAINS

PA281612 Bogota Radio Sutatenza Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Villavicencio, Colombia--The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia left a veritable arsenal in the Guayabero area, 6th Brigade commander Gen Jose Gustavo Gomez Villamizar has reported. According to the high-ranking officer, abundant ammunition for various caliber weapons, gunpowder, dynamite, revolver cartridges, .30-caliber rifles and other weapons were detected in a mountainous zone when the area was searched. According to General Gomez Villamizar, the arsenal was abandoned by the guerrillas because of the pressure to which they have been subjected in the past few days.

TWO MORE U.S. TUNA TRAWLERS DETAINED, OTHERS FINED $1 MILLION

PA281510 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Cesar Davalos Herrera report]

[Excerpts] The U.S. tuna ships Mary, Cindy Anne and Carolina which were caught poaching within the 200-mile Ecuadorean waters will have to pay $1 million in fines. Jorge Samaniego Mendez, Manta port captain, will report on the status of the three trawlers:

[Begin recording] The port captain's office is waiting for them to pay the fines in the Guayaquil or Manabi revenue office so they can be allowed to set sail. I must note that the fisheries director has suggested to the ship captains that they sell the fish on board, about 1,000 tons, so that when they receive permission to sail they can save the time it would take them to deliver the fish. [end recording]

INDUSTRIES MINISTER ANNOUNCES HALT TO ANDEAN PACT MEASURES

PA272139 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Subregional integration is facing a new crisis since the Ecuadorean Government has firmly decided to stop implementing integration unless the noncompliance of integration commitments by other Andean group nations is settled. Milton Zevallos, acting minister of industries, commerce and integration, said on television last night that until the noncompliance issue is settled Ecuador will not take a single step toward the implementation of key integration documents.

The government's attitude reflects the specific claim made by the Chamber of Industries. In a note to the integration minister, Chamber President Eduardo Villaquiran pointed out that in recent years a growing political orientation and disorderliness in the economic programs have been noted in the Cartagena Agreement, along with a number of noncompliances which have affected Ecuador the most. He listed the following violations of Ecuador's rights within the pact: the delay in implementing the treaty creating the Andean Justice Tribunal, a key factor to ensure the effectiveness of the principles set forth in the Cartagena Agreement; the failure of member nations, except for Ecuador, to implement decision No 120 or to choose the basic car models included in the automotive program; the failure to ratify the new metal and mechanical program; and the only partial application of decision No 57.

Venezuela has committed the highest number of violations of its commitments within the Andean Pact, the chamber stated, revealing that Venezuela has solicited international bids to manufacture a vehicle with an engine displacement of up to 1,500 cubic centimeters which had been assigned to Ecuador. Venezuela has not ratified decision No 137 on items reserved to Ecuador and it is not complying with the liberalization program or the application of the minimal tariff on products manufactured through decisions No 28 and 29 or the automatic tax exemption in favor of Ecuador.

The chamber noted that Venezuela's attitude has been recently copied by Peru, which by a unilateral decree established that the maximum import tariff had been previously levied. According to the industrialists, Colombia through decree No 895 of 10 April 1980 substantially reduced the protection agreed to be given Ecuadorean products which can be sold on the Colombian market. This is evidence of a real crisis within the Andean Pact which is hurting Ecuador the most, the chamber noted. It felt it would be useless and even dangerous to enter into new commitments unless the noncompliance of these countries is settled and unless there is a real political decision to abide by the existing commitments. The chamber asked the government to stop being passive and to act assertively and with determination within the Cartagena Agreement Commission.

INTERIOR MINISTER ON PRESS RESTRICTIONS, SOMOZA CASE

PY251433 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 24 Oct 80 p 13

[Question and answer session following press conference given by Interior Minister Sabino Montanaro on 23 October]

[Excerpts] [Question] What measures is the government considering to prevent situations such as the one you, sir, noted regarding the EL PUEBLO newspaper?
[Answer] The measures taken against EL PUEBLO are known. Its publication and printing have been suspended precisely because it violated constitutional provisions with articles advocating crime. We will not permit any other newspaper to do this either.

[Question] Is the arrest of lawyer Melgarejo in any way connected with the political situation in the country at this time?
[Answer] Not at all. The arrests of lawyer Melgarejo and Veron have nothing to do with the killing of Anastasio Somoza or the publications I referred to before or last Sunday's elections, which were the main topic of this press conference. The arrest is a measure made necessary whenever agitators intend to upset the political, social or administrative affairs of the nation.

[Question] Should this press conference be taken as a warning to the newspapers?
[Answer] It is not a warning. It is a request that you assume your responsibility and comply with legal and constitutional provisions. We do not warn or threaten. Whenever we must take action, we do it without making threats first, thus exercising the authority we have by virtue of the constitution and the laws.

[Question] Changing the subject, could you tell us what the government is going to do regarding the diversion of the Pilcomayo River?
[Answer] You really have changed the subject but as it is an important one, I would like to point out that as soon as the national government learned about the diversion of the Pilcomayo River, it took the necessary measures through the Foreign Ministry and the Army Engineering Corps, regarding the diplomatic and engineering implications, respectively, to return the river to its normal course without affecting either of the two nations.

[Question] Could this affect national security as has been pointed out by some media?
[Answer] To begin with, I did not know that such a thing had been said. But anyway, it could not affect our security since it is only a misunderstanding about the course of the Pilcomayo River which is being handled with the best of good will by the two foreign ministries.

[Question] How are the investigations regarding the whereabouts of General Somoza's murderers coming along?
[Answer] The events of 17 September which resulted in the death of General Somoza caused a series of investigations aimed at finding the authors of the crime. The scope and state of the investigations and the collected data are now in the courts and further inquiries are being carried out by the investigations department and all the other government security forces to find those responsible.

[Question] What is the status of traffic to and from the country?
[Answer] It is completely normal at all the country's access points, in the north, the south, the east and west.

The minister ended by stating: I repeat my thanks and hope that none of my statements disturbs you or any newspaper in particular.

ULTIMA HORA VOICES CONCERN OVER PILCOMAYO ISSUE

PY271627 Asuncion ULTIMA HORA in Spanish 24 Oct 80 p 9

[Editorial: "The Pilcomayo Case"]

[Text] The allusion the interior minister made yesterday during a press conference regarding the alteration of the course of the Pilcomayo River, which we went into thoroughly on another occasion, gives us the idea that there will be an agreement without friction on this problem which has caused concern in government circles for more than a year. Coincidentally, the Buenos Aires newspaper CLARIN referred to the matter yesterday and to the criticism we had made regarding the deviation of the waters of the border river, which is a unilateral action by the neighboring country in accordance with the agreement signed by Paraguay, Argentina and Bolivia in 1974 for the development of its waters. This agreement came into effect when the OAS contributed with a special fund toward the technical undertaking with a view to the common benefits it will bring for the three neighboring countries.

But, approximately 30 months ago, it became known--the provincial authorities of Formosa confirmed it--that the Formosa government was working on a project for detouring the waters to make Porteno Creek usable for irrigating approximately 40,000 hectares of arable land. Once the pertinent inquiries had been made publicly and repeatedly, the government of the neighboring province asserted that the work that had been undertaken was to exploit the river's overflow and that it would not "affect its normal course." There was suspected at that time that what was being done would harm the main course of the Pilcomayo River and that it was not precisely limited, shall we say, to the innocent use of the overflow. Then silence fell upon the subject and the incidents were more or less forgotten.

The resumption of the work on the dam some time ago has naturally renewed the concern of our authorities. They carried out a reconnaissance of the area and even though there was no official reaction, it is to be supposed that there is reason to believe the Pilcomayo River is being detoured at strategic points contrary to the 1974 agreement and it is natural and logical that our government should become concerned about the situation and that it is also thoroughly studying the matter with the purpose of submitting a formal protest to the neighboring country's government in accordance with the terms of the tripartite agreement on the Pilocomayo River basin.

It is not a question of interpreting the agreement, as the Argentine authorities seem to be doing, regarding the use of "overflow water." The river or the course of the displacement of water is "a unit" no matter whether it is low or high. If we accept the idea that the floodwaters create complementary sources and there are used by the neighboring country, it could be that the detouring action will continue whether there is sufficient floodwater to cause overflowing and this could be happening now. It is, therefore, with good legal and technical sense that Paraguay maintains (has always maintained) the thesis that the main course cannot be the object of any type of unilateral development. The Argentines know perfectly well that this problem exists and they have never been coherent with their proposals. Regarding the project of damming the Pilcomayo River, it must be recalled that President Videla said in Formosa in August 1970: "I do not want to raise hopes either in favor or against," referring to the project that at that time was being studied by technicians in Formosa. He then added that "I would like to be totally responsible in this matter and for this reason, I ask you to excuse me for not being more precise." These remarks clearly demonstrate, then and now, the manifest doubt of the highest authorities of the neighboring country to carry out the project unilaterally.

It is a question of an imprudent move by our neighbors and considering its scope, we are obliged to be on the alert for the simple reason that we must defend our national interests--in this case, that of an undoubtedly important future economic development.

OFFICIAL REPORTS ON JOINT FISHING ENTERPRISES

PY222000 Paris AFP in Spanish 2350 GMT 20 Oct 80

[Text] Lima, 20 Oct (AFP)--Peruvian Minister of Fisheries Rene Deustua reported here today that Peru will create bilateral enterprises with Honduras, Costa Rica and Nicaragua in order to fish for tuna in the waters of these nations.

The minister indicated that he has already contacted his counterparts in these countries, who visited Lima last week for a conference on fishery within the framework of SELA (Latin American Economic System).

The minister said that Peru will send 24 tuna boats to the new area (6 350-ton ships, 2 1,000-ton ships and 16 600-ton ships) and added that a Peruvian commission will travel to the above countries to adjust the details of the deals.

Deustua emphasized that Peru will not operate in the new area as a mere exploiter of maritime resources but will share its fishing technology with Honduras, Costa Rica and Nicaragua.

He concluded by saying that once the fleet goes into operation, its catch will be worth no less than $70 million per year.

PRIME MINISTER REITERATES POSITION ON TERRORISM

PY251226 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1057 GMT 24 Oct 80

[Text] Lima, 24 Oct (LATIN)--Prime Minister Manuel Ulloa said last night that the Peruvian Government has "the firm intention of hindering the spread of the acts of violence and terrorism" which have multiplied in the country during the last few weeks. He added that President Belaunde Terry's administration supports the bill submitted to the Senate last night by congressmen of the government party Popular Action.

On Wednesday night the Popular Action, represented by Senator Javier Alva Orlandini, submitted a bill to punish saboteurs and terrorists as "traitors to the fatherland."

Ulloa said at a press conference: "We believe that a person who attacks the property, production, health and welfare of Peruvians is a traitor to the fatherland and should be punished."

Ulloa, who is also economy and commerce minister, spoke with newsmen after his customary weekly meeting with President Belaunde. The minister said: "We believe that the time has come to identify the persons of groups who are trying to hinder the development and progress of the republic."

Terrorist acts against public offices and the headquarters of political parties have broken out in the central Sierra. According to Senator Alva Orlandini, the attacks began in July and a total of 20 have been committed during October. The police have captured members of the communist-leaning "Bright Path" [Sendero Luminoso] alleged to be guilty of the attacks, but have released no reports of victims.

During his first presidential term, Belaunde also had to face a number of terrorist acts and in 1964 he quelled serious guerrilla outbreaks.

BRIEFS

AUSTRALIAN, POLISH ENVOYS--President Fernando Belaunde Terry yesterday received the credentials of the new ambassadors of Australia and Poland, James Alexander Ferguson and Edwin Wisniewski, respectively. [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 8 Oct 80 p 4 PA]

PORTION OF NEW CONSTITUTION FACING PLEBISCITE RELEASED

PY282136 Paris AFP in Spanish 1349 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Montevideo, 28 Oct (AFP)--The text of the Constitution that will be subjected to a plebiscite on 30 November establishes freedom of expression without any prior censorship, does not allow military and police officers to vote and establishes the secret vote for labor union decisions. The first 58 of a total of 239 articles that make up the new Uruguayan Constitution that have already been approved by the Constitutional Assembly presided over by President Aparicio Mendez and made up of Cabinet members, all the members of the Council of State and the members of the military junta were disclosed this morning.

The 58 articles encompass issues pertaining to the nation, sovereignty and freedom of worship. It also establishes respect for the principle of nonintervention, for human rights, for the rights and obligations of citizens, for political parties, and for suffrage. In the latter case it is established that neither military nor police officers on active duty will be eligible to vote. After the concept of nation and sovereignty are established, the Constitution establishes freedom of worship, the rights of the Catholic church and the exemption of religious groups from the payment of taxes. Another article defines the foreign policy guidelines. This article establishes that a clause stating that a peaceful solution of all conflicts must always be sought should be included in all international treaties and that the integration of Latin American countries should also be promoted. The Constitution also establishes the right of all residents to enjoy life, honor, freedom, security work and property, the rights of equal treatment before the law, of privacy, and the inviolability of the home.

Regarding penal matters, the text of the Constitution states: No one can be detained unless he has committed a flagrant crime; the detainee will have to testify within 24 hours after his arrest and the sentence will have to be issued within 72 hours after his arrest; the writ of habeas corpus will continue; the penal code cannot be applied retroactively; and the confiscation of goods because of political reasons is forbidden.

The Constitution also establishes secret ballots for decisions pertaining to labor matters and the right of workers to just salaries, a limited work day, and annual vacations. It also guarantees labor protection for women and children. It also establishes the right of free association, special franchise, legal regulations and the number that constitutes a majority in labor union activities. It recognizes the right of private enterprise employees to strike, but this is forbidden for government employees and officials.

The Constituent Assembly will continue debating these articles today and it is hoped that it will end its task by Thursday, at which time the complete text of the constitution will be disclosed to the people 1 month before the referendum is held.

GOVERNMENT TO ENFORCE NEW ENERGY CONSERVATION MEASURES

PY281654 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0450 GMT 25 Oct 80

[Text] Montevideo, 25 Oct (TELAM)--Francisco Tourreilles, the Uruguayan industry and energy minister, yesterday officially announced the measures enforced by the government to ration the use of energy throughout the country. The most important measures included in the decree-law issued yesterday are a 10-percent cut in the use of fuels by the public sector and a study to reduce fuel consumption in the transportation sector. Moreover, the decree also establishes several study groups which have a 90-day deadline to present studies on several other sectors. The minister also reported that the Uruguayan Government is contacting Brazilian and Argentine authorities to establish the use of energy from these countries during peak hours in Uruguay. Tourreilles noted that the decree-law includes the following chapters: energy used by industry, energy in buildings and the rational use of energy in transportation, which deals exclusively with urban transportation and transportation at the national level. Uruguay will import 50 percent of its oil from the Middle East as a result of the war between Iran and Iraq. Moreover the oil tanker La Valleja, which was in that area to load up, has been unable to return to Uruguayan waters because of the war.

INCREASES IN HEAVY FUEL PRICES TAKE EFFECT

PA282127 Paris AFP in Spanish 2245 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Caracas, 27 Oct (AFP)--The Venezuelan Energy and Mines Ministry today confirmed that the new heavy fuel oil prices, which become effective today, were forwarded to Venezuela's principal buyers last week.

The increases do not affect crude, the prices of which were frozen until December according to the agreement signed at the last OPEC ministers' meeting held in Vienna in September.

According to the ministry, the increases in the heavy fuel prices correspond to "strictly seasonal reasons as the winter demand for fuel is being felt in the Northern Hemisphere," and is not related to the supply difficulties which might have been caused by the Iranian-Iraqi conflict.

The increases are scaled according to the sulphur content according to the following schedule:

Percent of Sulphur Content	Present Price	New Price	Increase
0.3	$31.25	$32.40	$1.15
0.5	29.87	32.17	2.30
1.0	27.84	31.58	3.74
2.0	27.19	30.41	3.22
2.2	26.78	30.18	3.40
2.8	25.95	29.48	3.53

Venezuela exports approximately 240,000 barrels of fuel oil a day with a high sulphur content and 137,000 barrels with a low sulphur content. Its crude exports amount to approximately 1.6 million barrels a day.

GOVERNMENT AGREEMENT WITH CTV AVERTS ADMINISTRATION STRIKE

PA282003 Paris AFP in Spanish 0007 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Excerpt] Caracas, 27 Oct (AFP)--The wave of strikes which threatened to paralyze Venezuela's government administration was solved tonight with a last minute agreement reached between the Social Christian government and the opposition Confederation of Workers of Venezuela [CTV].

The government agreed to rehire almost 400 postal workers fired last week when the unions ended their strikes in post offices, telegraph offices and ports throughout the country.

The port strike, declared by the CTV in reprisal, closed down the three principal ports in the country last week--La Guaira, Puerto Cabello and Maracaibo--which could have seriously affected the distribution of food and unleashed violent situations.

Apparently the government fired the postal workers and planned to retire several hundred others in a reorganization of the postal and telegraph services, but did so without holding a meeting before this which it has promised to the union leadership controlled by the opposition Democratic Action Party.

BRIEFS

EGYPT, TRINIDAD AMBASSADORS--Today Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins received the credentials of Egyptian Ambassador Isa 'abd al-Latif Saraj ad-Din and Trinidad and Tobago's Ambassador Annette Auguste. [Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2100 GMT 20 Oct 80 PA]

HONDURAN, SALVADORAN MINISTERS TO SIGN TREATY 30 OCT IN LIMA

PA281728 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1624 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 28 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Fidel Chavez Mena and Cesar Elvir Sierra, foreign ministers of El Salvador and Honduras will meet this afternoon in Lima, Peru in their final work session with mediator Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero, the Foreign Ministry has reported here.

The two officials' meeting with Bustamante y Rivero will end the mediation process which was begun 2 years ago and will culminate on 30 October with the signing of a peace treaty between the two Central American countries in the government palace of the Peruvian capital.

Before the treaty is signed, the foreign ministers, the mediator and the technical commissions of the two countries will sign the final mediation agreement. The ceremony is scheduled to take place at 0030 GMT Thursday.

COSTA RICA

ECHEVERRIA ASSUMES RESPONSIBILITY FOR ARMS TRAFFIC

PA281257 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Juan Jose Echeverria Brealey, former interior minister, today said that he assumes the responsibility for everything concerning the traffic of arms during the Nicaragua war. However, he said that the investigation has been carried out in a way that has hurt the country's prestige. The matter should have been handled differently, he indicated. He said that all the newsmen who were along the border during the Sandinist war knew what was going on and that they withheld information for special reasons. Echeverria Brealey promised to answer all questions by deputies in relations to the arms traffic. Echeverria Brealey recently returned from Spain and Cuba.

Echeverria Brealey said that there was absolute control of all arms that came into the country and were delivered to the Sandinists. He added that Interior Minister Carlos Argueda le Franc knew what was going on, even if he did not take any part in the actual operation. According to Echeverria Brealey during the time he was interior minister neither anyone under him, nor anyone in the government, made any profit from these operations. The arms came from Panama and Venezuela. The planes received just enough fuel to make it to Panama and there they would receive more fuel to make more trips. Echeverria said that they did not want Somoza to find out what was going on, so the flights to Panama to get the arms were never scheduled.

Echeverria said that the arms and ammunition which do not belong to Costa Rica cannot be destroyed because they belong to the countries that cooperated with the Sandinists and there is proof of this, except for the arms which were found abandoned.

CLASSES SUSPENDED AT CARTAGO INSTITUTE DUE TO DISORDERS

PA281536 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Violence has erupted at the Technological Institute of Costa Rica. Teargas has been used. Students have been arrested. At this time, the technological institute of Costa Rica campus has been completely surrounded by the civil guard. There is much unrest. Parents are greatly alarmed and have asked for the direct intervention of President Rodrigo Carazo. Violence has erupted at the technological institute in Cartago.

Last night, the institute's top authority ordered the institute closed for the 1980 school year.

There is uncertainty at the technological institute. The authorities are maintaining strict control at the campus. Meanwhile, a group of students had to take refuge in the schoolrooms.

We have made contact with our correspondent Omar Galvez, who will now report from the scene of the incidents:

A very difficult situation is being faced here at the Technological Institute of Costa Rica. About 500 civil guards began to surround the technological institute around 0500 [local time]. They have direct orders from the president of the republic, who on the basis of a decision by Cartago Judge Alfonso Valverde, ordered the students to leave the technological institute or face the public force.

Around 0550, since the students remained on the campus, the civil guard proceeded to forcibly remove the students. The students then concentrated at the institute's soda fountain. Since they did not want to leave, the civil guards threw tear gas at them and smashed the soda fountain's windows. When this happened, there was great confusion among the students, especially the girls, who were very affected by the tear gas.

EL SALVADOR

'GROWING VIOLENCE' CONTINUES TO CLAIM LIVES

Havana Report

PA281730 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Dispatches from El Salvador report that more than 70 persons died on Monday due to the growing violence unleashed by the repressive forces and paramilitary bands supported by the Christian Democratic military regime.

Station Occupations, Deaths

PA282040 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0914 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] San Salvador, 28 Oct (LATIN)--The search continued today for the guerrilla commandos who yesterday briefly occupied six radio stations in this capital and in principal Salvadoran cities at a time when political violence has intensified throughout the country, an armed forces communique has reported.

After overpowering the radio station personnel, the subversives broadcast antigovernment slogans inviting the people to join the armed struggle.

According to the official report, one radio station was occupied here; two in the city of Santa Ana, the second city of the country 67 km west of here; two in San Miguel, 137 km east and one in Sonsonate, 65 km southwest of the capital.

The guerrilla operation was carried out simultaneously despite the tight watch maintained around the radio stations by the armed forces.

The radio stations have been a constant target of the leftwing guerrilla groups for broadcasting antigovernment slogans.

The army has reported that some 50 persons have been killed in the past few hours in various rural areas of the country, including eight members of a family in the town of Victoria, Cabanas Department in the northwestern part of the country. The slain were relatives of a member of the rural military patrol.

The report added that three persons were killed in Soyapango, nine in San Vicente, two in Sacatecoluca, one in Ilopango, five in Sonsonate and two in Jalatenango. In no case were the victims or the attackers identified.

NATIONAL LIBERATION FRONT ISSUES WAR BULLETINS

Bulletin No 1

PA290010 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1230 GMT 27 Oct 80

[War bulletin No 1 issued by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front; read by unidentified person during the occupation of Radio Cadena Sonora on 27 October by the Popular Liberation Forces--recorded]

[Text] In its war bulletin No 1, our Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMNL] reports to the Salvadoran people on the joint actions carried out by its political-military revolutionary organizations against the reactionary forces.

At 0100 on 15 October, an FMNL revolutionary detachment of the Anastasio Aquino paracentral front, made up of 167 men, seized Verapaz in San Vicente Department. This group destroyed the offices of the National Telecommunications Administration and the mayor's office. These men also attacked the military and paramilitary forces which are the forces of crime and repression in this town. A meeting with the people was also held. The clash with the murderous forces lasted 4 hours.

The clash resulted in 9 soldiers and 12 members of the paramilitary gang killed. The following weapons were recovered: 2 G-3 rifles, 2 Czechoslovak rifles, 2 .22-caliber rifles, 3 revolvers, 3 DG-3 grenades, 2 rounds of ammunition, 1,000 7.62-mm cartridges, several pairs of combat boots, military uniforms, 1 megaphone and medicines.

On our side, we had one heroic revolutionary killed and two were slightly wounded. However, the enemy has officially reported that 40 guerrillas, and only 3 soldiers and 5 paramilitary members were killed. With this lie they are trying to hide the massacre they carried out against the civilian population in their desperation to conceal the humiliation of their defeat which was dealt to them by revolutionary soldiers who have fewer weapons but more courage. This action was aimed at punishing the assassins of the armed forces for the genocide that they are committing against the people everyday.

We are also telling the people about the ambushes that the FMLN carried out against the enemy: Two trucks with soldiers were ambushed on the road between Tacachico and Santa Ana on 7 October. The FMLN forces also ambushed military convoys with national guardsmen, members of the Nationalist Democratic Organization and soldiers in Chalatenango and Zacatecoluca on 8 and 10 October respectively. The FMLN forces inflicted many casualties on them.

Other actions carried out by our glorious front include the harassment of the national guard post in San Isidro, Sesuntepeque Department. Four enemies were killed in this action. The burning of files and statistics and census records at the Santa Ana governor's office was another action. This was done because the census in question was conducted for counter-revolutionary reasons. Several bombs were simulaneously set off in different parts of San Salvador on 12 October. Many towns have been seized in order to harangue the people. Barricades have been built in strategic places to prevent the passage of the enemies as they move around in their repressive actions against the people. All these actions are aimed at punishing and repudiating the genocidal army and they are part of our struggle to achieve a democratic and revolutionary government that represents the large popular and democratic sectors.

We report to the Salvadoran people that the Christian Democratic-military junta has launched a campaign to exterminate the people in Morazan Department. We denounce this campaign. More than 5,000 army and national guard units armed with 120- and 81-mm mortars, 155-mm cannons, 20 attack helicopters, more than 20 armored cars, more than 100 military vehicles, rifle-grenades [granadas de fusil], machineguns and fifles. as well as napalm, explosives and incendiary bombs have been concentrated in the area. All of these armaments are being used against cantons, villages and towns.

U.S. troops and officers are participating in these genocidal actions and they operate out of bases established in Jocoaitique. Guatemalan and Honduran soldiers are also participating in these actions.

However, in the face of this large genocidal offensive, our military forces in the eastern region are fighting heroically to defend the civilian population and our revolution. Ever since the enemy started its criminal offensive, we have killed and wounded many of its units. We have only lost two heroic revolutionaries. We have not lost any weapons. We deplore the death of many people in Morazan Department. These people are suffering tortures, murders, rapes, bombings, strafing from helicopters and attacks by army and national guard troops.

Military clahses occur in Chalatenango, San Vicente and Morazan Departments everyday. The murderous army is suffering many setbacks in these departments. The enemy has so many wounded soldiers that it has been forced to build a new ward at the military hospital and to seize the third floor of the building of the national nursing school for its own use. Sabotage and harassment actions against the Christian Democratic junta and the genocidal armed forces continue in all the cities and departments in the country. This revolutionary activity, carried out by the people, is being kept quiet by the censorship that the state of siege imposes on all the press organs forcing them to give prominence to their barefaced and cynical campaigns which completely distort reality.

The FMNL general staff promises to keep the people abreast of developments through its bulletins in this war that our forces are waging against hunger, repression and genocide. United to fight until final victory! Revolution or death! We shall overcome! The Political-Military Unified Revolutionary Directorate of the Farabundo Marti Front for National Liberation!

Bulletin No 2

PA290012 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1240 GMT 27 Oct 80

[War Bulletin No 2 issued by the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front; read by unidentified person during the occupation of Radio Cadena Sonora on 27 October by the Popular Liberation Forces--recorded]

[Text] In its war bulletin No 2 our Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMNL] reports to the Salvadoran people on the joint actions carried out by its political-military revolutionary organizations against the reactionary forces.

A squad of sappers of the Francisco Sanchez Eastern Front blew up a 115,000-volt electrical tower of the San Rafael Pedro line on the night of 14 October. Usulutan Department had no electricity for more than 11 hours and the city of San Miguel had no electricity for more than 2 hours as a result of this action. On 15 October, another squad of sappers of the Francisco Sanchez eastern front carried out a sabotage operation against the Tropigas warehouse located on the road that leads to Usulutan from San Miguel. On 16 October, at 2345, 135 men of the Francisco Sanchez eastern front occupied La Union for 1 and 1/2 hours. They attacked the navy post and the army, the national police, the national guard and the treasury police garrisons simultaneously. We had no casulaties. The enemy's casualties have not been confirmed.

At 2100 on the same day, forces of the Modesto Ramirez central front carried out simultaneous sabotage actions against Almacenes Schwarts, the Sears downtown store, the Familia banking center on 5 November Street and the San Salvador Agricultural Development Bank. They also placed a booby trap bomb at the Chiman store. It exploded as policemen rode by in a pickup truck. Several policemen were wounded. In order to carry out the sabotage action at Sears, our combatants arrived in an army jeep dressed as national guardsmen. They had to do this because of the presence of guardsmen in the area. In this way, they were able to place the bomb, control the guardsmen and withdraw from the area.

At 1820 on 17 October, forces of the Modesto Ramirez central front carried out the following simultaneous actions: They sabotaged the 23,000-volt electrical lines that go from the station in Aguas Calientes in Soyapango along the Inter-American Highway up to San Martin; they sabotaged the 23,000-volt electrical lines from Soyapango to Ayutuxtepeque, the lines that go from Soyapango, through La Chacara, the lines that go from the San Antonio Abad station on San Ramon Street and the lines that go from La Bermesa station on the old railroad street to the western region.

Powerful explosives were placed at the statistics and census offices damaging streets with access to it and destroying the files. The electrical power in San Salvador was out for a few minutes as a result of this action.

We are hereby reporting to the Salvadoran people that our forces are defeating the campaign of annihilation that the genocidal army has launched against the Morazan area ever since 7 September. [The playing of the recording ends at this point.]

SWEDISH NEWSMAN LEAVES COUNTRY AFTER ARREST

PA290029 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 28 Oct 80 p 3

[Excerpt] Swedish newsman Piter Turbuison has left the country accompanied by the Swedish consul to El Salvador, who has his headquarters in Guatemala. After spending 48 hours under arrest, the Salvadoran Government junta ordered Turbuison's expulsion.

Turbuison was in El Salvador on a mission from the Swedish state radio and television network when he was arrested last week near the Honduran border in Morazan Department. This is one of the areas of the country where the armed clashes between the guerrillas and military forces are very intense. At the time of his arrest, Turbuison had many photographs and maps of the area in his possession.

ANDES PROTESTS MURDER OF HUMAN RIGHTS GROUP MEMBER

PA281244 Paris AFP in Spanish 1933 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] San Salvador, 27 Oct (AFP)--The National Association of Salvadoran Educators (ANDES), today here publicly protested the murder of Ramon Valladares, member of the Salvadoran Human Rights Commission, whose body was found in this capital Sunday.

The same ANDES document demands the junta "stop the repression against the organizations struggling for respect of human rights and against national educators."

ANDES, affiliated to the opposition People's Revolutionary Bloc (BRP), has suffered the loss of 115 teachers since the junta assumed power in October 1979, according to spokesmen from that organization.

Valladares is the second member of the Human Rights Commission to be murdered in El Salvador in less than 10 days, presumably by ultrarightists. A commission's secretary, Maria Magdalena Henriquez, was recently kidnapped and killed.

GUATEMALA

NEW OIL SHIPMENT SCHEDULED FOR MID-NOVEMBER

PA281815 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] More Guatemalan oil will be shipped in mid-November from the Santo Tomas de Castilla wharves to foreign markets. This shipment will consists of approximately 150,000 barrels of crude oil from deposits of Rebelsalto and other areas. The companies in charge of these oil exports are diligently trying to complete the foreign orders already contracted.

HONDURAS

BUSINESSMEN THREATEN INVESTMENT FREEZE; COUP RUMORED

PA281346 Havana International Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Honduran entrepreneurs, businessmen and industrialists have threatened to freeze their investments if the constitution being drafted by the General Assembly establishes regulations on popular profits. These sectors, members of the Honduran Council of Private Enterprise, reject, first of all, the articles of the new constitution which call for the participation of workers in industrial leadership and profits. These threats coincide with new rumors on preparations for a military coup in Honduras.

COUNTRY BEGINS RECOVERING FROM GENERAL BLACKOUT

PA282017 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1714 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Excerpts] Tegucigalpa, 28 Oct (ACAN-EFE)--Electric power in Honduras will be rationed by areas and cities until the end of this week as an extension of a blackout which hit Sunday night throughout the country.

The electric power interconnection made with Nicaragua 4 years ago has permitted Honduras to have some electric power and to decrease losses to businesses, companies and consumers in general.

According to German Aparicio, the manager of the national electric power company, the blackout was caused by the accidental closing of a watergate which flooded the machine room of the "Canaveral" plant in northern Honduras, causing a short circuit.

Two-thirds of the country, which had been without power since Sunday, began to receive power late yesterday evening. It is estimated that the repairs, which began on Sunday, will be completed by Friday.

NICARAGUA

NICARAGUAN FISHING BOAT HIJACKED TO HONDURAS

PA281812 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] A Nicaraguan fishing boat has been hijacked in Nicaraguan waters, the crew wounded and the vessel has turned up in Honduras. The Nicaraguan fishing boat "Georgina" was attacked at 2200 on 21 October in Laguna de Perlas by a group of unidentified hooded individuals. They seriously wounded the captain and crew, according to Ruth Castro, person responsible of the Central America department in the Foreign Ministry. Juan Lopez, captain of the "Georgina," jumped into the sea, although he was wounded by the attackers. He was later found on shore by other fishermen who took him to a hospital where he is now in serious condition.

The "Georgina" was taken by the hijackers to the Island of Roatan, where it is being kept under guard until the circumstances under which it was taken there are explained. In conclusion, Ruth Castro said that the Foreign Ministry is working on gaining the return of the "Georgina."

LAST PHASE OF FOREIGN DEBT NEGOTIATION ANNOUNCED

PA281618 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0500 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Alfredo Cesar, president of the National Financing System, today said that the renegotiation of the Nicaraguan foreign debt for $300 million with more than 100 private banks of the United States, the FRG and Spain will be carried out with each of these countries.

The Nicaraguan Government reached an agreement in September with 12 representatives of more than 100 foreign private banks. This agreement was the result of 10 months of intense discussions to negotiate a $582 million debt that will be paid in 12 years with a 5-year grace period. Our government started paying interest on this debt on 15 December 1979.

Cesar reported that Nicaragua reached the final stage of the renegotiation of its foreign debt after recent talks with private banks of the aforementioned countries. It was agreed in these talks that Nicaragua would negotiate bilaterally with these countries. The last phase of negotiations with those who lent money to the Somozist regime involves $300 million. This debt is distributed as follows: $150 million to the United States, $70 million to Spain [words indistinct] money stolen by Anastasio Somoza Portocarrero, $50 million to Venezuela and $25 million to the FRG.

OFFICIALS COMMENT ON SECURITY COUNCIL SEAT ISSUE

PA270455 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 27 Oct 80

[News conference held by government junta members Moises Hassan Morales and Sergio Ramirez Mercado, Agriculture Minister Jaime Wheelock Roman, Housing Minister Miguel Ernesto Vigil, Deputy Housing Minister Roberto Lacayo, Foreign Minister Miguel d'Escoto Brockman and International Reconstruction Fund Director Haroldo Montealegre at government palace--live]

[Excerpts] [Question] Filadelfo Martinez of ACAN-EFE. The Costa Rican delegation to the United Nations announced today that Nicaragua will withdraw its candidacy to a seat on the Security Council. If this is true, what are the motives for Nicaragua's withdrawal?

[D'Escoto] At this moment, the group known as the Latin American Group [Grupo Latino-Americano--GRULA] that is, the association of all the ambassadors of Latin American countries, which of course includes the English-speaking countries of the Caribbean, has been meeting for the past 3 hours at the United Nations in an attempt to solve the problem of the vacancy that will exist in the Security Council with the end of Jamaica's 2-year term.

It is a problem that some persons have tried to present as if the groups from Asia and particularly Africa--as if Africa does not wish to respect the will of the Latin Americans, who are responsible for choosing their own candidate and for proposing the Latin American candidate to the General Assembly. The thing is that Latin America has been unable to reach an agreement. For example, Asia and Africa have reached an agreement and the matter was resolved quickly.

Now, you are all familiar with the problem that occurred last year when Cuba, which from the time of its revolution has been unable to obtain the place to which it has every right on the Security Council, found itself in an electoral (?dispute) with Colombia. Cuba and Colombia finally had to resolve the problem by using Mexico as a third choice to solve the problem after a lengthy struggle.

Immediately after this occurred last year, Cuba expressed its desire and its intention to be the Latin American candidate for this year. Regrettably, there are countries which, no matter how democratic they claim to be, do not wish to recognize the rights of other countries and which also like to monopolize many things. This is a fact. Costa Rica had already been on the Security Council in 1975 and 1976, for a 2-year period. Cuba has not been on it, as I said, since its revolution. But, with a great sense of responsiblity and in an effort to spare the General Assembly a lengthy dispute with physical exhaustion and loss of time, Cuba withdrew its candidacy, leaving the Latin American seat on the Security Council open.

We read in a news dispatch yesterday that Ambassador Piza Escalante referred to the defeat of Cuba. This is highly suggestive.

The situation, then, is that Cuba has withdrawn and only one candidate remains. But this does not mean that there is a single candidate endorsed and supported by GRULA. There was a single candidate because the other candidate had withdrawn, but this single candidate which remained, that is, Costa Rica, did not have GRULA's endorsement. Especially--why not say it--because it is being said, what is happening here is that Africa.... [does not complete sentence] Why is Africa so interested? Remember that Africa is like the heart of a movement that is very important to us: the movement of nonaligned countries. Africa sees that, in Asia for example, Bangladesh, a member of the movement has been replaced by Japan. This is all well and good, but Japan is not a member of the nonaligned movement. Zambia, of Africa, was replaced by Uganda. These two are members. From Latin America, Jamaica, a member of the movement, was leaving the council and there was a candidate which was not the official candidate of the Latin American group. Therefore, the African countries and the Asian countries felt free to vote for another. This led to the candidacy of Guyana. This candidacy emerged without any country even seeking it. However, since Guyana has expressed its desire to be a candidate next year, it withdrew.

Later, our candidacy emerged. We were not seeking it, either. We did nothing to obtain any votes, but we were obligated, according to the UN regulations to be a candidate in three rounds of voting. Therefore, after the first round, we stated publicly that we accepted the will of the General Assembly to be a candidate for these three rounds of restricted voting and we reserved the right to subsequently reassess our situation and that is why this morning Nicaragua summoned all the members of GRULA, which are still meeting to decide how to solve the problem.

There have been many suggestions. One of the suggestions that has been most widely accepted so far has been the Panamanian suggestion that Guyana and the Dominican Republic withdraw their candidacy for seats on the Security Council for next year; that Costa Rica now receive GRULA's endorsement so that the group can present an official candidate to the General Assembly and that, under a kind of gentlemen's agreement, Cuba be the single Latin American candidate next year. As I said, they are discussing this situation at this time. We shall see what the results of all this turns out to be.

[Unidentified speaker] We would like to briefly add two things. First, in becoming a candidate for a seat on the UN Security Council, Nicaragua is exercising a legitimate right which it has acquired not only because it is a member of the organization, but also because of the right conferred on us by the prestige of our revolution and the recently acquired right to sovereignty and independence. These are the bases of our international prestige. In no way has Nicaragua served as an instrument to block any country from access to that seat on the Security Council.

This same prestige of ours made it possible for Nicaragua to be elected to the UN Economic and Social Council. This is an 18-member organization that is just as important as the Security Council. Last week Nicaragua was elected unanimously to that council by the members of the General Assembly with three abstentions. This also confirms the prestige that our country now enjoys as a result of our revolution and our international position achieved through the revolution. We are now really being taken into account in the United Nations.

[D'Escoto] I believe that that explanation was very important. I would like to add that we have always respected other countries. We are very displeased by the dispatch concerning the statements made by the Costa Rican foreign minister and by the Costa Rican permanent representative to the United Nations.

We would have to find out whether they really made those statements. However, the report quotes them as saying that Nicaragua was being used as a tool by another country, specifically Cuba, to block Costa Rica. We must reject this emphatically, as was already done by our ambassador to the United Nations and we state that we respect the decisions of other countries.

Now why did Costa Rica decide to launch its candidacy when it knew that Cuba had already expressed its decision to do so? That is its affair, but it is evident that in making this decision, Costa Rica sought to have a repetition of last year's problem. Moreover, it is not our opinion, but the charge that is being made at the United Nations is that Costa Rica, in defense of other interests, has launched its candidacy in order to block Cuba.

[Question] (Archibald Lechuvo) of the Voice of Nicaragua. Do you believe that the suspicious action of the Costa Rican Government to prevent progressive and revolutionary countries from having a seat on the UN Security Council is a trick to prevent the defense of world peace and the advance of the people's revolutionary struggles?

[Unidentified speaker] In no way can we describe the attitude of the Costa Rican Government as suspicious. We believe that the Costa Rican Government has the right to present itself as a candidate to a seat in an international organization, but we have the same right. It would be very unlikely that we would accede to any request to compete or to refrain from competing as a candidate to a post in an international organization without first considering our own interests as a country. We have our own reasons for desiring to occupy a seat on the Security Council, and Nicaragua cannot renounce those national interests, which are the ones that the revolution defends, in favor of the interests of any other country.

Secondly, as Father d'Escoto noted, we are members of the movement of nonaligned countries. We are politically identified with the nonaligned movement. We are members because we decided that at the time of its revolution, that was Nicaragua's natural place in international politics, the sphere of nonalignment.

Therefore, we also are committed to the political guidelines of the nonaligned movement. Early next year, Foreign Minister d'Escoto will participate in the conference of foreign ministers of the nonaligned movement in India and it is a part of our participation in the movement for us to have taken such a position at the United Nations with respect to this election.

Therefore, we cannot describe the intentions of Costa Rica, but we do know what our intentions are. Our intentions are to defend the interests of the nation, the interests of the country and the interests of our revolution in the international sphere.

CDS REORGANIZATION BEGINS IN MANAGUA, OTHER AREAS

PA271431 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] The reorganization of the Sandinist Defense Committee [CDS] began yesterday in various parts of Managua. It is part of a qualitative change in the organization that represents true popular interests. The coordinators of the southeastern and northeastern districts of Managua met yesterday at Las Piedrecitas School.

Among other issues agreed upon, it was decided that membership in the CDS is open to all persons over 14 who identify with the defense of the Sandinist revolution. It was also decided to hold seminars and to organize a CDS in every city block, with a coordinator being appointed for each.

Rank and file members will also be consulted so that the appointment of coordinators will be truly popular.

Reorganization seminars were also held yesterday at Ciudad Sandino and the Xolotlan Airport area.

The CDS has taken significant steps toward the qualitative changes needed for advancement in which the participation of the masses will be fundamental. From now on, the CDS will truly be an organization of the masses.

MALMIERCA REPORTS TO NONALIGNED NATIONS ON IRAN-IRAQ TRIP

PA281703 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca reported to the nonaligned countries coordination bureau on the results of his recent visits to Iran and Iraq on the instructions of Fidel Castro, president of the movement, to try to seek a peaceful, political and honorable solution to the Iran-Iraq conflict. Malmierca stressed that the mission is in line with the inflexible desire of all the nonaligned nations to put an end to the conflict which is causing enormous damage to the parties involved, presents the possibility of foreign intervention and is detrimental to the developing nations in addition to threatening world peace. He also reported that Cuban Ambassador to United Nations Raul Roa Kouri, in coordination with representative of the PLO Zuhdi Labib at-Tarazi and in consultation with the Iranian and Iraqi delegations, completed the good will committee that will act as a good faith bridge between the two states.

The committee, which was formed at the request of the nonaligned coordination bureau, will be made up of the foreign ministers of Cuba, Algeria, India, Pakistan, Zambia and Yugoslavia and a representative of the PLO. Malmierca also said that although it is obvious that the content of his meetings with the Iraqi and Iranian presidents can only be released by the chiefs of state, he could report that the results demonstrate the usefulness of continuing the efforts.

CEMA OFFICIAL POPOV ARRIVES FOR INTERSPUTNIK MEETING

FL281652 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1635 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Vladimir Popov, chief of the CEMA Standing Committee's Department for Electrical and Postal Communications, early this morning arrived in Havana from Moscow. Popov will participate in the Ninth Intersputnik Council meeting which opened at the Habana Libre Hotel in Havana yesterday and will last until Sunday. He was received at Jose Marti International Airport by Rene Hernandez Cartaya, first vice minister of communications and current chairman of the Intersputnik Council; and Yuriy Krupin, director general of the Intersputnik Space Communications organization. A frequency distribution plan and a cooperation protocol between Intersputnik and Intercosmos will be approved during the 6 working days of the Ninth Intersputnik Council meeting. Twelve member and three observer countries are participating in the meeting.

MONTANE RECEIVES HUNGARIAN PARTY OFFICIAL BERECZ

FL281718 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Janos Berecz, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee and chief of its Department of International Relations, today arrived in Havana at the invitation of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee. Jesus Montane Oropesa, member of the party Central Committee and chief of its General Department of Foreign Relations, received the Hungarian party official at the air terminal.

BENIN'S OGOUMA DENOUNCES RELEASE OF CUBANA SUSPECTS, DEPARTS

FL271257 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1241 GMT 27 Oct 80

[Text] Benin's foreign affairs minister, Simon Ogouma, has denounced the release of the persons responsible for the crime in Barbados [bombing of Cuban plane] by the Venezuelan Government as something very grave which violates international law. In an exclusive interview granted to Radio Reloj moments before leaving for his country, Foreign Minister Ogouma said that it is not normal for criminals to be set free and not be punished when responsibility for a crime has been established.

Ogouma said it was necessary to develop a strong struggle so that this mistake can be corrected, adding that the Cuban Government is legally right in demanding that the assassins in that horrible crime be punished. Simon Ogouma asserted that his country attaches great importance to the nonaligned countries movement and that the Cuban leadership is performing its tasks correctly as chairman of the movement.

AUSTRIAN ENVOY SAYS RELATIONS WITH CUBA 'VERY GOOD'

FL281253 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1240 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Austrian Ambassador to Cuba Peter Hohenfellner has declared that his country's relations with Cuba can be described as very good and friendly. The Austrian diplomat made the statement for Radio Reloj during a reception he hosted on the occasion of his country's national day which was attended by interim Foreign Minister Rene Anillo. Hohenfellner noted that relations between the two countries have intensified and expanded following the two visits to Austria by Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca. Austrian Ambassador to Cuba Peter Hohenfellner revealed that commercial relations with Cuba have expanded over the past 8 months. He emphasized that he expects that relations will be expanded in all fields in the future.

FIDEL CASTRO VISITS MATANZAS PARTY OFFICES

FL281120 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the party, was cheered by the people of Matanzas as he passed along the centrally located Milanes Street in Matanzas city following a visit to the provincial party committee in Matanzas. Accompanied by Jose Antonio Naranjo, member of the party Central Committee and Government Minister, the president of the Councils of State and Ministers held a meeting with Julian Rizo, party first secretary in Matanzas Province, during which Fidel Castro was interested in the economic development of Matanzas.

Julian Rizo briefed him on the work on the principal plans of the year and the efforts of Matanzas workers to fulfill them in honor of the Second Party Congress. During the time Fidel remained in the Matanzas party headquarters, about 2 hours, thousands of workers and students gathered near the building. A real burst of popular joy resulted when Fidel came out.

FOOD MINISTER DISCUSSES MILK, BREAD, BEER PRODUCTION

FL281647 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 28 Oct 80

[Text] Appearing on TV channel six's public information program, Food Industry Minister Alejandro Roca has made important statements concerning the situation and prospects for food production and food distribution to the population. Concerning milk production, he pointed out that it has had sustained growth during the present 5-year period. He stressed that in 1975 production was 453,000 tons and in 1980 it was 1.68 million tons. Despite this increase, Alejandro Roca added, Cuba has imported more than 500,000 tons of powdered milk during the past 10 years. This represents some 5 billion liters.

Minister Roca said that modest but sustained increases are expected in the coming years in beef, pork and canned meat production. Minister Roca also touched on the poor quality of bread and reiterated that the solution to this situation must come at the local level. He also said that the production of beer and malt has reached the maximum of installed capacity. He added that some 29 million cases of beer and 2.8 million cases of malt will be produced this year. We know, he emphasized, that these figures are still not enough, though they are double the consumption in Cuba in 1958. Minister Roca announced that 65 million pesos are earmarked to modernize breweries and to set up a new plant in Camaguey Province during the forthcoming 5-year period.

GRENADA

PEOPLE'S MILITIA SET TO BE RESTRUCTURED

FL171435 Bridgetown SUNDAY ADVOCATE-NEWS in English 12 Oct 80 p 3

[Text] St George's, Grenada, Saturday, CANA--The People's Revolutionary Militia in Grenada is to be restructured to improve the level of supervision and control and create better coordination, it has been officially announced here.

Hundreds of members of the people's militia were informed of plans for the restructuring at a recent meeting here, a government statement said.

Addressing the meeting, Army Lieutenant Cecil Belfon said that the idea was to increase the efficiency of the militia.

National commander of the militia, Brother Winston Bullen, addressed the meeting on the importance of discipline in the organisation.

He called on the members to stand up and to be in the vanguard of revolutionary defence. Discipline, he said, was the key in ensuring that the revolution of March 1979 continued to bring benefits to the people.

HAITI

GOVERNMENT CONFIRMS ARREST OF SYLVIO CLAUDE

PA230438 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 23 Oct 80

[Text] The Haitian Government has confirmed the arrest of Sylvio Claude, top leader of the Christian Democratic Party of Haiti.

Claude is charged with violating the so-called press law which proscribes making offensive remarks about the tyrant Jean-Claude Duvalier or members of his family.

In other news, it was learned that Haitian newsman (Evans Pulp), who was arrested last week at the Port-au-Prince airport on his return from New York, has disappeared.

JAMAICA

DUDLEY THOMPSON KEEPS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES SEAT

PA260230 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 26 Oct 80

[Text] Jamaican National Security Minister Dudley Thompson has retained his seat in the House of Representatives on a ruling from the Jamaican appeals court.

Three judges of this court decided that Thompson's seat is valid and constitutional. This puts and end to delaying tactics by the Jamaica Labour Party aimed at encouraging differences between the security forces and the government.

Some months ago, Jamaica's Supreme Court decided that the seat of the national security minister in the House of Representatives was illegal because, according to the Supreme Court, procedures involving the nomination of candidates were violated in July 1978.

On that occasion, Thompson's nomination was postponed because of the state of violence in his district.